



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 10

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

THIS REPORT IS THE FIRST CROP AND WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2011 GROWING SEASON. A SERIES OF WEEKLY CROP PROGRESS REPORTS WILL BE PUBLISHED EACH MONDAY AT 4:00 P.M. EDT THROUGHOUT THE CROP SEASON. These reports will cover planting and harvesting activities, crop development, weather data, and timely crop management information provided by farmers, FSA, and Purdue University experts. For the earliest possible access, look for these reports on the internet shortly after the 4:00 P.M. release time. Our home page address is located at the bottom of this publication. Follow the links to view the text, pdf and rtf files.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 3.0 **days suitable for field work**. One percent of the intended **corn** acreage is reported as **planted** which is on pace with last year. However, many farmers are waiting for soil temperatures to warm up before they begin planting. Heavy rain showers during the week further slowed planting progress in many areas around the state.

Ten percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **jointed** compared with 13 percent for the 5-year average. **Winter wheat condition** is rated 57 percent good to excellent compared with 68 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: preparing planting and tillage equipment, hauling grain to market, spreading fertilizer and manure, applying anhydrous ammonia, repairing and installing drainage tile and taking care of livestock.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition at this time. **Pasture condition** is rated 35 percent good to excellent compared with 69 percent last year at this time. Pastures have experienced minimal re-growth thus far this spring due to the cool temperatures. Hay supplies are rated 4 percent very short, 23 percent short, 68 percent adequate and 5 percent surplus.

### CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
Percent				
Corn Planted	1	NA	1	0
Winter Wheat Jointed	10	NA	7	13

### CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Winter Wheat	1	7	35	46	11
Pasture	5	18	42	31	4

### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	1	NA	0
Short	7	NA	2
Adequate	67	NA	66
Surplus	25	NA	32
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	1	NA	0
Short	13	NA	3
Adequate	72	NA	72
Surplus	14	NA	25
<b>Days Suitable</b>	3.0	NA	3.3

### CONTACT INFORMATION

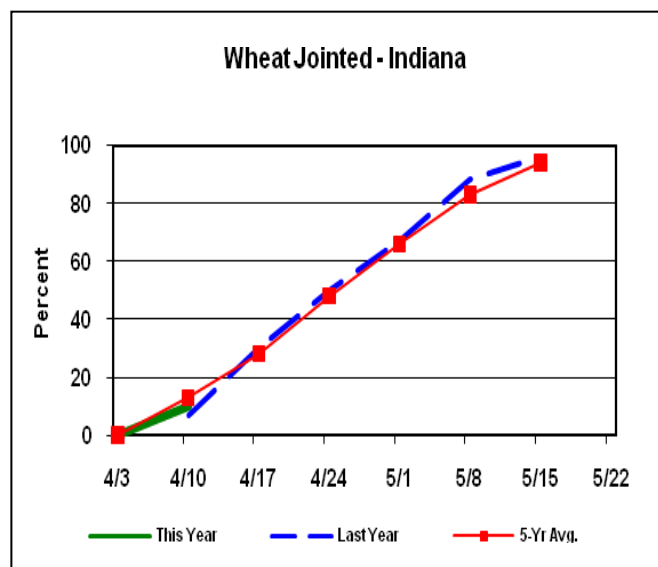
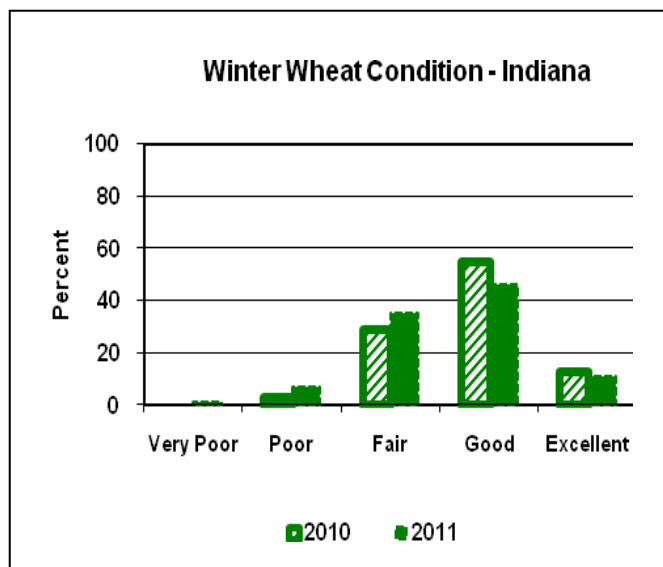
--Greg Preston, Director

--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician

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[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Indiana/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/)

## Crop Progress



### Other Agricultural Comments And News

#### Options for Burndown of Marestalk in No-Till Soybeans

Written by Mark Loux, appears in the C.O.R.N. Newsletter 2011-07.

Effective marestalk management programs include appropriate burndown herbicides and also residual herbicides, to control marestalk that emerge between soybean planting and early to mid-June (see next article for residual herbicide suggestions). The information in these two articles can also be found in the OSU/Purdue fact sheet, "Control of marestalk in no-till soybeans", which can be downloaded from our website – <http://agcrops.osu.edu/specialists/weeds>. Some assumptions we make about marestalk at this point based on our knowledge of resistance and herbicide activity:

- the marestalk populations in many Ohio soybean fields are resistant to glyphosate. Do not plan on trying to control emerged plants with glyphosate alone in burndown or POST applications. If you are fortunate enough not to have glyphosate-resistant marestalk yet, following the guidelines here will reduce the risk of developing resistance.

- many populations are resistant to both glyphosate and ALS inhibitors (chlorimuron, cloransulam, etc). The ramifications of this include the following: POST application of Classic, Synchrony, or FirstRate will not control marestalk; in burndown applications, the chlorimuron and cloransulam components of premix products (Canopy, Valor XLT, Authority First, etc) will not help control emerged marestalk, and will not provide any residual control. So the other component of the

premix (Valor, Authority, or metribuzin) has to carry the load for residual control.

- With the exception of very small marestalk plants, it's not usually possible to adequately control emerged plants with 2,4-D alone or combinations of 2,4-D with residual herbicides such as Canopy, Sonic, Envive, Authority First, etc. Even in glyphosate-resistant populations, the addition of glyphosate to 2,4-D is essential to obtain effective control.

- While Valor and Authority cause contact herbicide symptoms on marestalk leaves, these herbicides do not actually provide any control of emerged plants. Because of the contact burn on leaves, some antagonism between Valor and Authority and glyphosate/2,4-D is possible.

Effective burndown options are shown in the list that follows. These should all be effective for control of plants up to 4 to 6 inches tall, although we have controlled larger plants. Where it's not possible to use 2,4-D ester due to lack of time between application and soybean planting, the cost of an alternative burndown may be twice that of glyphosate+2,4-D. This is money well spent, since marestalk plants not controlled by burndown herbicides are not likely to be controlled this season. Note – I have taken a few comments from a recent article by Jim Martin from the Kentucky Pest News (fairly magnanimous I think, given that UK ended our bid for an NCAA championship, but Jim is an OSU grad).

(continued on page 4)

# Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, April 10, 2011

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air						Avg	April 1, 2011 through				
	Temperature			Precip.			4 in	April 10, 2011				
							Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	80	32	51	+3	0.92	4		1.08	-0.06	5	24	+2
Francesville	77	31	50	+5	1.06	3		1.16	-0.02	4	22	+9
Valparaiso_AP_I	75	31	53	+7	0.57	3		0.76	-0.51	4	33	+21
Wanatah	74	33	49	+5	1.19	6		1.32	+0.09	7	16	+6
Winamac	75	31	50	+5	1.10	5	45	1.19	+0.01	6	19	+6
<b>North Central (2)</b>												
Plymouth	72	31	49	+2	0.87	4		0.97	-0.28	5	13	-2
South_Bend	71	32	52	+7	0.82	4		0.95	-0.34	5	28	+18
Young_America	78	33	50	+4	1.30	5		1.46	+0.36	6	21	+9
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Fort_Wayne	69	34	51	+6	0.72	4		0.85	-0.25	6	25	+15
Kendallville	69	33	47	+2	1.50	7		1.62	+0.61	8	6	-5
<b>West Central (4)</b>												
Greencastle	79	34	55	+6	1.37	3		1.43	+0.23	4	43	+18
Perrysville	81	33	54	+6	0.75	4	53	0.76	-0.51	5	35	+16
Spencer_Ag	79	37	57	+9	3.50	4		3.52	+2.21	5	56	+35
Terre_Haute_AFB	80	36	59	+10	2.09	4		2.13	+0.90	5	66	+40
W_Lafayette_6NW	80	33	52	+5	1.32	5	49	1.44	+0.28	6	27	+14
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	79	38	58	+9	1.20	5		1.42	+0.19	6	59	+36
Greenfield	77	37	55	+7	3.10	5		3.33	+2.04	6	39	+23
Indianapolis_AP	79	37	58	+10	1.48	3		1.64	+0.41	4	64	+41
Indianapolis_SE	77	37	54	+6	2.84	5		2.99	+1.80	6	37	+17
Tipton_Ag	78	35	52	+7	1.70	5	50	1.87	+0.60	6	27	+17
<b>East Central (6)</b>												
Farmland	74	34	50	+5	2.10	4	52	2.30	+1.13	5	17	+7
New_Castle	75	36	53	+8	2.95	3		3.12	+1.83	4	31	+21
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	85	38	65	+13	1.08	2		1.08	-0.27	2	112	+64
Freelandville	81	36	60	+10	2.10	2		2.11	+0.86	3	76	+44
Shoals_8S	82	35	59	+9	1.33	2		1.49	+0.12	3	71	+40
Stendal	84	38	63	+11	1.86	2		1.88	+0.38	3	97	+59
Vincennes_5NE	83	35	59	+9	1.61	2	54	1.61	+0.36	2	67	+35
<b>South Central (8)</b>												
Leavenworth	82	39	60	+10	1.54	2		1.57	-0.01	3	78	+45
Oolitic	79	37	58	+9	2.39	4	54	2.55	+1.22	5	63	+38
Tell_City	82	41	62	+10	1.13	2		1.14	-0.47	3	89	+46
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	77	34	56	+9	2.04	3		2.31	+1.05	4	48	+32
Greensburg	78	38	57	+9	2.90	5		3.11	+1.79	6	56	+35
Seymour	79	38	57	+9	1.57	2		1.57	+0.27	2	58	+33

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DFN = Departure From Normal.

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit [www.awis.com](http://www.awis.com) or call 1-888-798-9955.

## Options for Burndown of Marestalk in No-Till Soybeans (continued)

1. Glyphosate + 2,4-D + AMS. Use glyphosate product rates that provide the equivalent to 1.1 to 1.5 lbs ae/A. Increasing the 2,4-D rate from 0.5 to 1.0 lb ae/A may improve control, but also increases the delay between application and soybean planting from 7 days to 15 to 30 days, depending upon the product. Some 2,4-D ester products, such as Weedone 650, E-99, Salvo, or Rage D-Tech (a premix of 2,4-D ester plus carfentrazone) can be applied 15 days before planting at the rate of 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A. Weather conditions need to be favorable for plant growth. Cold temperatures before, during, or after application may reduce control. Some grower/dealers have reported increasing variability with the effectiveness of this treatment, especially on larger plants. Apply to marestalk plants that are less than 4 inches tall for optimum results.

2. Saflufenacil + glyphosate + MSO + AMS. Saflufenacil product/rates for soybeans: Sharpen (1 oz – before soybean emergence; 1.5 oz – at least 14 days before planting); Verdict (5 oz); Optill (2 oz). Sharpen is the least expensive option among these. An MSO-based adjuvant is a required additive, and it must contain at least 60% methylated seed oil. Do not substitute nonionic surfactant or petroleum oil concentrate for MSO. Thorough spray coverage is important. A spray volume of 15 to 20 GPA is normally recommended, especially for such

situations as dense stands of weeds and variable plant sizes, as well as plants that emerged in the fall and overwintered. Do not use saflufenacil as a tank mix partner or sequential application within 30 days of other PPO (*Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase*) inhibitor herbicides such as Spartan (sulfentrazone), Valor (flumioxazin), etc.

3. Ignite 280 (29 to 36 oz/A) + AMS (3 lb /A). Ignite 280 (glufosinate) may be applied as a broadcast burndown treatment before emergence of any conventional or transgenic variety of soybean. Thorough spray coverage is important. Apply in a minimum of 15 gpa, and increase to 20 gpa in a dense canopy of weeds. Avoid nozzles that produce primarily coarse droplets. Weather conditions need to be favorable for plant growth. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight enhance the performance of Ignite 280. Weed control may be reduced when weeds under stress due to cool temperatures, drought, or extended periods of cloudiness. The addition of metribuzin (4 to 6 oz of 75DF) can improve control and compensate somewhat for large plant size or adverse environmental conditions. Unlike saflufenacil, Ignite can be mixed with any PRE soybean herbicide, making it a good option where the intention is to use a PRE product that contains Valor or Authority.

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